These cases are now looked upon with sus-picion, and physicians are required to report them immediately to the Sanitary Department.

THOROUGH SYSTEM OF INSPECTION. THOROUGH STRIM OF INSPECTION.

Dr. Morris has charge of the physicians who are on duty at the houses under surveillance. His instructions are to register the name and are of every person in the houses. In addition each doctor must know what every inmats works at and where, how often he leaves the house, and to what place he goes. If any one shows symptoms of illness he is to be put to bed immediately and the health authorities notified. Each doctor is also responsible for the sanitary condition of the flouse he has charge of.

the sanitary condition of the Tiouse he has charge of.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild will be used at the first if suspicious cases become frequent. This hospital is anchored in the East River, and can accommodate about 600 patients. If cholera should become epidemic in a certain quarter of the city, the hospital nearest that centre would be cleared of all other patients and used exclusively for cholera patients. This will be done to keep the disease confined to the quarter in which it shall appear.

HOW DID THE DISEASE ENTER THE CITY?

How DID THE DISKASE ENTER THE CITY?

Dr. Roberts said yesterday afternoon that he equid not comprehend how the disease had entered the city.

"Cholera is not endemic in the United States." he said, "and the only possible way for a person to catch the disease is to take it into the system through the mouth and stomach. The germs of cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera are very different. It was impossible to tell in the case of any of these patients whether they had died of the plague or not until a bacteriological examination of the intestinal contents had been made. To do this the germs of the disease must be secured and cultivated. This is done by placing them in jelly or bouillon. At the end of a day or so the bacilit have developed so clearly that there is no possibility of making a mistake. In the cases reported by Drs. Biggs and Dunham the genuine Asiatic cholera spirilli were found, and we knew then that the plague was here."

Dr. Roberts was unable to give the history of the five cases, as reported by the physicians. The health authorities even refused to give the names of the physicians who had attended the patients.

"Above all things," said Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, "I hope the newspapers will tell the people not to get frightened, Cholera, as an epidemic, is not here, and fright is not a remedy. Don't run away from the city. If you are not infected such a course would be useless, and if you are infected you would only scatter the germs in other localities, and make it harder for your fellow men. Cleanliness and care will do more to atamp out the cholera than all the dectors in the world."

Dr. Bryant said he could not tell how the plague had reached this city.

"It certainly came from Europe," he said. "for it cannot start up of itself. It is a diseastinat is propagated by germs, and by germs alone."

that is proparated by germs, and by germs alone."

SUSPETED CASES WILL NOT BE MADE ENOWN.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held as soon as the reports of the bacteriologists had been received. It was determined to make public the fact of the bresence of the disease, but it was also decided not to give the names of any of the suspects, of whom it is rumored that there are a number known to the Board. In some way it became known to the Board. In some way it became known that a man named Callahan had died in East Forty-seventh street, and that he was supposed to have had cholera. As this fact could not be positively stated, Callahan's name was not put on the Health Board's official list.

President Wilson offered these resolutions, which were adopted:

Leader. That the President of this Board be and is hereby authorized to invise the Academy of Medicine to examine, through its benefits considered and to confer with the Board of Bealth in respect to measures necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Boaled, That T. Mitchell Praide be and is bereity appointed Commiting Physician of the load in the division of pathology, but teriology, and disinfection.

After the meeting had adjourned Dr. Cyrus Edson said to the reporters:

OTHER CASES PROBERS FOR TWO MONTHS.

OTHER CASES PROBLES FOR TWO MONTHS.

"There are no suspects actually stricken with the disease at the present moment. The body of Charlotte Beck is now being examined by the bacteriologists, and the result of their work will be made public as soon as the department tocolves the report.

"I do not believe there will be an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in New York, but from now on there will be occasional cases for messibly sixly days, until the pluguo is stamped out. The cold weather will then the here, and that will be of that and assistance in eradicating the cholera germs. I believe that in sixly days we shall have the disease under periest control, even if it becomes epidemic.

"I have no idea how it came to New York, whether it entered through this port or by means of other ports. I am positive, however, that those who beek it contracted it through contact with some one expected to the disease. That it did not originate here is certain.

TRYING TO TRACE THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE, THYING TO THACE THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE,

"We are now trying to trace its origin, and we hope to reable in twenty-four hours to say at least where some of the victims got the discase. It is possible that it came to rough Cancala, and we are turning on attention especially to passegagers who have arrived in this port since Aug. 23. By request of the Board of Health, the authorities at Ellis Island are making a list of the steamers which have arrived here since that date, the number of sleerage passengers on each, and whither they went on landing. This is a gigantic job, and we cannot hope to have any admitted information in less than twenty-four hours. We are also endeavoring to trace as far as possitioned and account the substances who arrived here since Aug. 23.

A LIMITED QUAEANTINE.

A LIMITED QUARANTINE.

"As far as we know there are between 200 and 300 persons at present in danger of infection. We know whore they are, and we have them visited twice a day by physicians. The houses where the deaths occurred are quarantined to the extent that the tenants are not permitted to lauve the city. We have possession of all the bodies of the dead, and where the relatives object to cremation the body is scaled in a leaden box, put in a coffin, and buried under the supervision of an inspector from the Health Department. We shall keep up the inspection of those open to risk of infection for the full period of incubation of cholera—that is, seven days—and probably even after that. We have inspectors in the neighborhood of the houses where the deaths occurred looking for cases of diarrhora, which will be immediately reported."

President Wilson said that inspectors will be sent on regular trips through the tenement districts to watch for suspicious cases and to make the people keep the premises clean.

With regard to quarantining a whole block should cholera secure a foothold in any one house, the authorities would not say whether they should do that or not. There might be some legal formality that would prevent their doing so. The question is being investigated.

THE PLAGUE OF 1800.

The present entrance of cholera into the city is similar to the arrival of the plague in 1803. It came then in spots widely soparated. One case was reported in Mulicerry street and another from Ninety-third street. Then, as now, there was cholera in the lower bay. But it was never proved that the germs came in through Quarantine, and no positive trace of the origin of the plague was obtained. HAD THE FRIESLAND GERMS ABOARDS

Rungarian Immigrants Lived in the Rooms Where This Child Died.

The baby, Minnie Levinger, 1 year and 8 months old. which died at 411 East Fortysixth street last Sunday morning. was sick a le more than seven hours. It was taken ill at half-past 8 on Saturday night, Sept. 10, with violent vomiting. The parents sent for Dr. William Hassloch of 932 Second avenue. who wrote a prescription which was filled by P. E. accom of 837 First avenue about midnight. The Doctor also ordered mustard plasters to be put on the child's stomach. The medicine was to be given every hour. It was given to the child three times before it died.



WHERE THE LEVINGERS LIVE.

The child grew rapidly worse, and about 3 ed to be nearing a state of collapse. Dr. Hassloch was again sent for and he arrived a little before 4 A. M. Sunday. The child called for its mother, and then collapsed and died. It had no cramps until a few minutes before its death. The parents asked the doctor if it was cholers? He replied: i"Oh, no, certainly not:" but he reported it to the Board of Health as a true case of cholera. The child, its parents said, had never been seriously sick before, and was out on the street

playing on Saturday morning.

Early on Sunday morning the body of the child was removed to the Reception Hospital, with all the bedding on which the child had

lain during its sickness. Everything in the rooms was thoroughly disinfected, as was every room in the house. Dr. Bond and Dr. Woodend have been on duty, each six hours at a stretch, since Monday. All the tenants have been watched, and a report is made by tele-phone to the Board of Health every two hours. When the report of the Board of Health was made public yesterday the guards were instructed to keep the Levinger family confined to their rooms, and all food for them must

pass through the hands of the doctor.

The father of the child is Adolf Levinger, a Hungarian Jew, who came to this country eight years ago. Levinger is a helper in the slaughter houses of Schwarzehild & Sulzberger, directly across the street from the tenement. He has five children remaining. four of whom attend the public schools. They will not go to school again until the quaran-

tine on the family is raised. Two weeks ago to-day four girls, direct from Hungary, came to the tenement, and for three days two of the girls lived in Levinger's rooms.

Two weeks ago to-day four girls, direct from Hungary, came to the tenement, and for three days two of the girls lived in Levinger's rooms, eating with the family, sleeping in the apartments, and washing all their clothing brought from Hungary and worn on the voyage right in the living apartment, and drying them around the cooking stove.

They were Rosa Kohitt, 18 years old; Christine Vortag, 17 years old, and two sisters, Lena and Sarah Schnitzler. They all came from Lettnisch, in Hungary. Christine Vortag is a Christian, the other three are Jewsses. They arrived on the Friesland of the lited Star line from Antwerp on Monday, Aug. 29.

Rosa Kohitt is a cousin of Emil Spitzer, who, with his wife and children live on the floor below the Levingers. Her brother, Jacob Kohot, works at Schwarzchild & Sulzberger's. The girls intended to get work as domestics. The floor occupied by the Levingers consists of four rooms, which are clean but very poorly furnished. There is nothing in the bedrooms but a bed in each, and in the kitches only a table and with charlest the cortag lived with Spitzer. None of the girls brought much baggage. What they laid consisted only of clothing, which spitzer says, had been disinfected. The clothes were saturated with water when the girls arrived. The next day all the girls washed their clothes in the two kitchens, and hung some outside to dry and some around the kitchen stove. Sarah Schnitzler left Levinger's to take a situation as domestic servant on Saturday. Sept. 3. Christine, Vortag left Spitzer's on Sunday, and the other two girls left on Monday morning.

Rosa Kohat went to the house of Abram Goldmann, 425 East Fiftieth street. Goldmann is butcher, selling meat from a cart, His wife and child and several male boarders live in the house told him the facts in the case, his and the other people in the house became very much excited. They were about to kitchens, when the service and the their levinger should to sit down to supper, which the girl had helped to prepare. She was sent for in

and the house looks as though it had been anything but elean refore the health authorities disinfected it.

It was suggested Polico Headquarters yeasterday that the disease was brought into the city by butchers who took meat to the quarantimed vessels from Hamburg down the bay. Whether this statement and the fact that the mean in the house where the Levinger child died, including her father, all work at Schwarzchild & Sulzberger's have any relation to each other was not made apparent. It may be noticed that William Wiegman was a butcher and that the husland of Charlotte Beck, who was taken ill before her, drove a meat wagen to a steamship pler.

The steamship Friesland is the crack of the Red Star heet. She arrived at the bar at 8 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 29, with 332 calin and \$70 steerage passengers. She anchored at Quarantine about an hour later. She safled from Antwerp on Aug. 20, when no cholera had been officially reported in that city. On the day after her arrival hers The Sun's despatches said that 72 new cases and 4 deaths had been the courge's record in Antwerp on the preceding day.

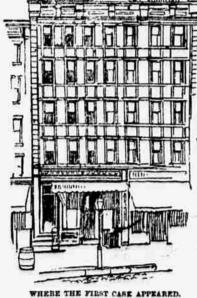
The Friesland was subjected to steam disinfection, and all her steerage passengers were washed and had their clothes and baggage fumigated at Hofman Island. None of her passengers was ill. She was detained until 10.20 A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 31, or about forty hours.

THESE CASES UNIXPLAINED.

Beck Had Nursed Her Husband. The house 870 Tenth avenue, in which

Charles McAvey, the first vietim in New York. died, is part of a large five-story double tend ment, and is called the Mont Eagle. There are thirty-six people in No. 879. There is a tobacconist's shop, an ice cream saloon, and a baker's shop on the first floor. Two health officers were in and about the house all day, but there was no impediment to

any one's going into the place. McAvoy boarded with Mrs. McCarty, a widow, who lives with her daughter, a girl of 10, on the second floor, and she kent six other boarders. McAvoy. Mrs. McCarty said, had been working on the Havemeyer building. He worked during



abor Day. Monday, Sept. 5, and was sick that evening. He went to his work on Tuesday morning, but came back on the elevated road about 10 o'clock suffering from cramps, Dr. Robert Deshon of 354 West Fifty-sixth street diagnosed the case as Asiatic cholera. He then called in Dr. H. Bobinson of 402 West Fifty-eighth street, and Dr. Robinson confirmed the diagnosis. Dr. Deshon visited Me-Avoy three times. McAvoy died at about 0:30 o'clock, shortly after Dr. Deshon had visited him with Dr. Robinson.

McAvoy was a plasterer, and was dissipated. He was about 35 years of age, and unmarried. T. Maguire, who boards in the house, said to a Sun reporter that he was present at the man's death, along with William Burns, Owen McPhillips, Thomas Curry, and Pat Holland, other boarders. Holland denied that he had been present. Dr. Deshon denied that he had given a cer-

tificate of death from cholera morbus. "I gave only one certificate," he said. "and that was for cholera Asiatica. I at first wrote on it something to the effect that the man's system had been weakened by drinking, but I crossed that out. The body was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital. Dr. Deshon could not tell how the man had

contracted the infection. He had only a clue

New Designs in Furniture

that McAvoy had been working at the wharves on the East River, near Sixteenth street.
William Wiegman-not Wigmann, his attending physician says—a butcher living on

the top floor of the four-story tenement at 768 Eleventh avenue, died at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 10. At 6 o'clock on the following night his wife, Sophia, died. Wiegman's death occasioned no question in the mind of his physician. Dr. John H. Fruitnight of 101 West Fifty-seventh street, who diagnosed the case as one of severe cholera morbus, until the sickness of Mrs. Wiegman developed symptoms clearly indicating Asiatio cholers. This threw doubt upon the diag-nosis in the case of the husband, and Dr. ruitnight reported both cases to the Board of Health as suspicious, declining to give

death certificates.

The neighborhood where the Wiegmans lived was ravaged by the cholera in 1866 Small tenements, many of them frame, are set Small tenements, many of them frame, are set in among factories, saloons, and slaughter houses. Wiegman, who was 52 years old, worked in Ensel's tripe manufacturing establishment in Fifty-fifth street, near the river. The brick tenement in which be lived with his wife, three sons, and a daughter, is one of the cleanest in the neighborhood. It has been occupied by German families for many years. Wiegman was taken sick with diarrhesa and vomiting on Friday, Sept. 2. He stopped work and went to Athenia, N. J., near Paterson, where he stayed with friends until Sopt. It wisen the symptoms returned, and he came home. That night he called in Dr. Fruitnight. The next day he was improved. Dr. De Kraft, the physician of his lodge, also diagnosed his case as cholera morbus.

At 10 clock on the morning of the 9th Dr. Fruitnight was summoned in a hurry. Wiegman's symptoms were unchanged, but of a more volent character. They did not yield to treatment, and he died at 5 o'ciock the next morning.

At 7 o'clock in the evening of that day Dr. Fruitnight was summoned to the house to attend Mrs. Wiegman. She met him down stairs at the street door and said she was not sick, but had a mild diarrhesa. Dr. Fruitnight pre-

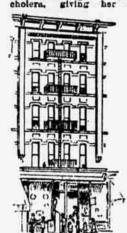
THE WIRGMANS' TENEMENT. scribed the usual remedies. At midnight one of her sons called the Doctor out of bed. Dr. Fruitnight's associate, Dr. Charles E. Young of 244 West Fifty-sixth street, saw her and prescribed remedies. The next morning one of the sons aroused Dr. Fruitnight at 7 o'clock. Dr. Young's medicine had done no good. The woman was now complaining of eramps in the calves of her legs and pains in her stomach. The doctor now suspected Asiatic cholers, and called on Dr. J. Lewis Smith of 04 West Fifty-sixth street, who had been through a previous spidemic of cholera in this city. At 19% o'clock they met Dr. Frank Gower, a bacteriologist of the Carnegie Laboratory at the woman's bed-side for consultation. After examination Dr. Smith said:

side for consultation. After examination is mith said:

"If there were a clear and exact history of exposure, I should call this Asiatic cholera. The symptoms are just like those I saw in the last epidemic, but no one can make a diagnosis between aggravated cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera without a bacteriological examination when a history of exposure is lacking."

mination when a history of exposure is lacking."

The woman's symptoms at this time were profuse watery discharges, a very rapid collapse, a cold exterior temperature with an interior temperature of 102°, and a livid skin. These were all markedly different from her husband's symptoms. The physicians treated her as though aufering from Asiatic cholera, giving her salty in-



RUGO BECK'S HOME.

HUGO BECK'S HOME.

jections, stimulants, and peptonized milk.
At the same time they began strict
disinfection about the rooms and the house.
They decided to notify the Board of Health,
which Dr. Fruitnight did through the police
at 10 o'clock. Within forty-five minutes Dr.
Dillingham, one of the health inspectors, arrived. He agreed with the diagnosis of the
three physicians, and took discharges away
with him for examination. At 60 clock that
night the woman died. Dr. Fruitnight and
Dr. Young reported by letter to the Board of
Health.

three physicians, and took discharges away with him for examination. At do clock that night the woman died. Dr. Fruitnight and Dr. Young reported by letter to the Board of Health.

The physicians made an exhaustive search for a source of exposure, but without result. They examined the tripe manufacturing establishment where the man worked, and even wentso far as to inquire into the paper money that either the man or the woman had handled that being a means of communication of cholera germs. No immigrants had recently come into the neighborhood.

Charlotte Beck, who died at 1.704 Second avenue, on Tue day morning, was 30 years old, and had a daughter six months old. She was Mrs. Beck's first child and them other had never been thoroughly well since her birth. Mrs. Beck's first child and them other had never been thoroughly well since her birth. Mrs. Beck's first child and them other had never heen thoroughly well since her birth. Mrs. Beck's husband. Hugo, drives a meet wagon for E. A. Pearsail & Co. of Fulton Market. His main occupation was delivering meat to the Mallory line of recamers at piers 20 and 21. North River.

He was alling all last week with symptoms which made him believe he had eaten something which disagreed with him. Friday morning found him violentiv lil. He had cramps, which eventually extended to his logs. He was attended by Dr. Vandergaltz. of his Second avenue, and his wise nursed him. Beck is a strong, hearty man, and he threw off the disease. On Monday he was able to resume work. His cramps grew lighter, and he gradually returned to his usual strength.

His wife had nursed him night and day, and was greatly weakened by her task. On Monday night she was taken ill with the same symptoms her husband had developed. She gradually returned to his usual strength.

His wife had nursed him night and day, and was greatly weakened by her task. On Monday her had, on the house had been had one of a row of six brown-stone tenements. Two families occupy each floor. There are eleven first floor.

The hou

ing, has not been definitely passed upon, and the Board of Health reports it as a suspicious case which is being investigated.

Callaghan came to this country from Ireland last May. He was a single man about 30 years old. His sister, Mrs. John McCullom, a widow with three grown children, has lived on the third floor of the tenement at 318 East Forty-seventh street for eighteen years. Callaghan went to live in a room in her apartments. He got work in the street car stables at Madison avenue and Thirty-fourth street and worked there until last week. Callaghan had been alling ever since he arrived in this country, his sister and the neighbors say, being troubled most of the time with distribution. On Tuesday, Sept. ii, Dr. Burton of 224 East Forty-eighth street, was called in to attend him. Dr. Burton diagnosed the case as one of chronic diarrhora. He saw his patient every day. On Friday, however, Mrs. McCullom were, of course, interested in the sleeping and eating arrangements, but the children without exception made one rush for the sand, With proved to be an avenue and the proposed to be an avenue and the sleeping and eating arrangements.



THE HOUSE WHERE CALLAGRAN LIVED.

called in another doctor. Dr. Gillespie, whose address could not be learned. Dr. Burton issued a certificate of death from chronic diarrhora, but Dr. Gillespie reported the case to the Board of Health officials went to the Board of Health officials went to the board of Health officials went to the board of the reported the kear to the bedding used by Callaghan. The body was allowed to remain in the house until Tuesday, when it was buried in Calvary Cemetery. No autopsy was neviormed. On Monday all precautions of disinfection were taken, as in the case of the houses where cholera occurred. A watch of two doctors has since been there, making an hourly tour of the rooms. Up to last night no case of sickness had developed. The house is of a much better type than most of the tenements in the neighborhood. Callaghan, his sister said, had no friends in the city other than those in the house. He went straight to work and came straight home, and nothing could be learned showing him to have come in contact with newly arrived immigrants.

CITY OFFICIALS PREPARED.

Mayor Grant Satisfied with the Result of

Secretary Holly said last night that Mayor Grant had conferences with President Wilson of the Health Department and President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction. The facts in relation to the choleracease had been made public under an under standing with the Mayor, with the idea that it was best that the public should be kept fully informed. The Mayor frund that the Department of Charities is fully prepared. Should St. John's Guild Floating Hospital prove inadequate for the reception, treatment, and isolation of the cholera patients, five other places can be made ready within a few hours. Sporadic asses of cholera to the number of dozen a year are not uncommon in this city. And the present contingency finds extra precautions in force, which give the officials perfect confidence in their ability to take care of the disease this season. Mayor Grant was seen at the Manhatian Club after these confidence in their ability to take care of the disease this season. Mayor Grant was seen at the Manhatian Club after these confidence in their ability to take care of the disease this season. Mayor Grant was seen at the Manhatian Club after these confidence in their ability to take care of the disease this season. Mayor Grant was seen at the Manhatian Club after these confidence in their ability to take care of the disease that are reported by the Board of Health as undoubtedly cholera are scattored over the period from sept of the confidence of their ability to inspire a panic. Cholera, the plague, the pestitence, the secure of the disease, and that no cases of the case of the disease, and then as centres of infection or contagion, is encouraging and reassuring. The value of the work that has been done in preparing precautions is find that was reasoned the case of the disease, and then as centres of infection or contagion, is encouraging and reassuring. The value of the work that has been done in preparing precautions is thus fully shown, and justifies us in the laith that was reasoned the secure of the dise

QUARANTINE AGAINST RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Officials Will Scrutinise Travel-

lers Coming to Them from New York, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.-A quarantine will be established on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. The news of the cholera in New York city has precipitated the step. Measures looking to this were perfected here on Sunday at the tri-State conference of the Boards of Health. Dr. J. H. McClelland. the Pittsburgh member of the State Board of Health, in speaking of the outlook to-night, "A quarantine will be established on the railroads entering Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

rom the east. This is likely to be ordered at any from the east. This is likely to be ordered at any time to-night or to-morrow. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned this State's plans are only on paper. Onle has gone ahead and can now have a quarantine in a few hours' time. Its Board of Health has plenty of money back of it and the State has placed numerous tents and other necessary articles at its disposal. Pennsylvania's Board is run on a very economic plan. We have no money to establish a quarantine. "It is in the hands of Gov. Pattison to appro-

"It is in the hands of Gov Pattison to appropriate money to carry the thing along. As yet I have not heard that he has done anything in that line. But the Board will not see cholera invade the State, even if the public treasury does not supply it with funds. If the order is issued and Gov. Pattison does not respond, the citizens will be cailed on. I understand that the citizens of Philadelphia have already contributed \$23,000 toward a quarantine fund.

and Pittsburgh will act as promptly." NO CASE OF CHOLERA IN SYRACUSE.

A Man Dies Suddenly After Eating Freely of Cucumbers and Drinking Whisker.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.-Joseph Weaver of 35 Seneca street, Buffalo, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city this evening after a sickness of thirty-six hours, resembling cholers, but pronounced by the local health officers to be an aggravated case of cholera morbus. Weaver, who had been in the hop fields at

Herkimer, alighted from a New York Contral Herkimer, alighted from a New York Central limited frain yesterday morning and until noon went about in quest of amusement. He confessed to have enten freely of cucumbers and partaken of liquor in considerable quantities, the result being he attack of vomiting and diarrhous. He was taken to the hospital, and after his arrival there he stopped vomiting. Every precaution was taken to isolate the patient, and all of his clothing was burned. Dr. D. M. Tatman, the Health Officer, said to-night that Weaver died of cholera morbus, and in this opinion Dr. H. D. Didama coincided. Hamburg-American Ships Will Not be Al-

President Campbell of the Hoboken Board of Health said yesterday that Dr. Jenkins had assured him that the Normannia, Scandia, Moravia, and Rugia of the Hamburg line

lowed to Dock to Hoboken,

would not be allowed to come up to Hoboken. would not be allowed to come up to Hoboken. He said their cargoes would be taken off in lighters from where they are now anchored. The ships, after being thoroughly furnigated, would be supplied with coal, and then would be sent back to Hamburg in ballast.

The Hoboken Board of Health have issued orders to the police to allow no vessel to land at any of the Hoboken docks without a permit from the Board of Health. Quarantining Against New York.

sensation here. A conference of the Central Board of Health was held to-night. A quar-antine will be immediately declared against the States of New York. New Jersey, and Penn-sylvania. Cholera la Mexico.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The news that cholera had broken cut in New York created a great

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 14.—According to a letter received here to-day from Dr. J. W. C. Love, dated Jalapa, Mex., the cholera is epi-demic at Vera Cruz, the denial of the Govern-ment officials to the contrary notwithstanding.

to the first cabin people. In several instances,

where two unmarried men were put in one room, one of them selzed an adjoining room. This was discovered when the first cabin pas-

sengers began going to their rooms. One young lady came down stairs to the office with

the ker to her room, and announced that a man was in bed in her room. When this had

occurred several times an effort was made to

remedy it, but several gentlemen who gave up

One man, not an American, had bothered Manager Wall from the moment of landing

with insistent demands to be shown to a room at once. He was told repeatedly to take his

place in the line. At last he accused Manager Wall of showing favoritism. Then the mana-

ger turned on his tormentor and said, in a

voice he intended should be heard by every

"If you do not stop your talk, which is in-

eiting others to complaints, I shall rlace you under arrest. I mean what I say. Stop your

complaints or I'll send you to the guard house.

The foreigner murmured something about

strange American practices and took his place

There was quiet after that until a fool re-

porter rushed into the office and announced in a loud and frightened voice that he had dis-

covered two men under the veranda trying to fire the hotel. An investigation disclosed that

two German stewards were making a cache of some beer they had smuggled ashors. But

the alarm seriously disturbed the guests. Dr.

the alarm seriously disturbed the guests. Dr. Vought threatened to put the reporter in the guard-house, but allowed him his liberty on his solemn promise to print, not to proclaim, his discoveries.

At 11 o'clock a dospatch was received from Gov. Flower asking if Mr. A. M. Palmer had authorized Mr. Roger M. Sherman to institute habeas corpus proceedings for his release from quarantine. Mr. Palmer replied that he had not. Then the Governor asked the operator to bring Mr. Palmer to the wire. Mr. Palmer was there at the time and received this message from the Governor:

Will you make affidavit to the fact that ren have not

Will you make affidavit to the fact that you have not instigated nor authorized habeas corpus proceedings to secure your relief?

phatically that as soon as ne could capture the men he would lock them up in quarantine. One succeeded in escaping—his name is Goddard—but the other was captured and put in the leaky lock-up.

A steam yacht came in through the inlet and came to off the hotel landing. She was heard long before she was sighted, as she showed no lights whatever. After she had waited in darkness for some time a lantern was waved from the pitot house at intervais for soveral minutes. If this was a signal for some one who expected to escape, it did not accomplish its purpose, for the guard on the landing closely watched the yacht until, just before daylight, she slowly steamed out overfithe bar. A man who told The Sux reporter he was one of the special guards brought down from New York on the tepheus, said:

"That yacht cost \$45,000." He was asked what he knew about her and would say no more. The figure \$45,000 is the same as that used in an old story about an offer from a wealthy syndicate of twelve men to pay that price to get away a day or two before release should come in the natural order of events.

Day broke with a flerce gale driving a furious rain across the sandsnit. As the "guests" came down to breakfast their comments contained no complaint of the weather; only thanks that they were not still on the Capheus.

An excellent breakfast was served. The thirty kitchen and dining room servants sent down by Mr. Stokes of the Hoffman House had been joined by sixty stewards, cooks, pakers, and scullions from the Normannia. Even in the face of the storm many of the guests made excursions down the long covered walks toward the ocean. In front of every cottage they saw a now clean tub and a luge demijohn of distilled water.

There was no morning mail. At the telegraph office all messages were taken subject to delay. It was found that the quadruplex telegraph instrument could not be worked over the one wire connecting with the mainland. Business mon among the passengers were wroth with the Vestern Upion Telegraph Company for not provid

officials.

A meeting of the executive committee of the passengers was called after breakfast. First it was resolved to raise a fund to provide extra pay for all the ship's officers and crew who had faithfully served the passengers during the quarantine. This subscription was liberally headed by the men who had previously subscribed \$110,000 for the purchase of Fire Island before Gov. Flower made that investment unnecessary. Several members of the committee expressed a desire to have a suitable letter of appreciation sent to Gov. Flower. When Mr. Thompson of the commit-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

their rooms to ladies slept on the floor.

SYRUP Figs exception made one rush for the eand. With what proved to be an exaggerated sense of fairness, the second cabin passengers were all provided with rooms before any were assigned

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the culy remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK. N. B.

tee began the composition of the letter Mr. E.
Lawrence Godkin made a vigorous kick to
every word of commendation. Gov. Flower,
he said, had only done his duty, and he would
not subscribe to any expression of views
which commended the Governor. He nagged
and snaried, but the committee, nevertheless,
have sent the Governor a warm expression of
their gratitude for his acts.
A communication was sent to the Collector
of the Fort of New York asking time, if he can,
to send deputies here to disinfect passengers
baggage, so that that will not have to be done
when the passengers reach the city.
The committee forwarded the following communication signed by every first cablin passenger from the Normannia:

We, the undersigned, first cablin passengers of the sinfated ship Normannia, now on board the Stonington,
hereby express princely benefication in purchasing
for our deliverance from an awful peril, the steamer in
which we are placed. No words however strong, can
tell our appreciation of this noble deed; the memory of
it will survive with each of us to the latest hour of our
lives.

With the exception of Mr. Godkin's perment.

will survive with each of us to the latest hour et our lives.

With the exception of Mr. Godkin's perpetual growling, there was very little lil-nature expressed by any of the passengers. Even Lottle Collins has ceased to kick. She said to a Sun reporter: 'I am sorry I sent that despatch to Mr. Frohman about hanging America and wanting to go back to England. I wrote that when that horrid mob was jeering us from the landing. It's all right now.''

It is a curious fact that the only person in the hotel to-day seriously suffering from the experience on the Cepheus is Capt. J. Fred Tripple. His anxiety for the safety of his passengers resulted in a complete nervous prostration, and he required the services of a physician to-day. The two mothers, who are expected to add little strangers to the hotel guests, are the object of much solicitude. They are both well and happy. The report that there had been a birth on the Cepheus is not true.

with the detail left by Sheriff Darling to make a sufficiently close guard line. Two members of Troop A came over in a cathoat from Babylon under cover of the darkness. They got ashors drenched to the skin, and the first man they met was Dr. Seward, one of Dr. Vought's assistants. He is a member of Troop A, also. Their reception surprised them.

"What in biank are you chaps doing here?" demanded the Doctor, holding up his lantern to get a view of the dripping troopers. We wave in Europe when the troop went to Buffation, you know, and did not want to be late this time."

"How did you come from the mainland?" the Doctor asked pleasantly.

"Cathoat, Jolly fun. Nearly drowned." the troopers explained.

The Doctor took out his watch, looked at it. The Doctor asked pleasantly.

the Doctor asked pleasantir.

"Cattont. Jolly fun. Nearly drowned." the froopers explained.

"I'll give you hors just five minutes to board your eathout and head for Babrion. If you do not do so I'll put you in the guard house and declared off." a until the quarantine is declared off. The property when passengers declared off. The property when passengers declared off. The property when passengers declared off. They said, "Come now" and "I say, old chap," and "Tommy rot. Doctor," and various other things, but he only marked the time on turned to their heat.

Another landing was made by boat by two liverid reporters. They came after the exact situation had been made known to them. They that every declared off. They came after the exact situation had been made known to them. They wall a command; that the press men already here were crowded in their quarters and had been acred the was a serious tax on the resources of Manager Wall's command; that the press men already have worked in any capacity by. Vought is agested to assist in bringing order out of the provailable authorities in charge regulation made by working in any capacity by. Vought is uggested to assist in bringing order out of the provailable authorities in charge regulation made by working in any capacity by. Vought is uggested to assist in bringing order out of the provailable authorities in charge regulation made by working in any capacity by. Vought is uggested to assist in bringing order out of the provailable authorities in charge regulation and the proposed to remain, one night, break quarantine, and return to New York.

Dr. Yought is as patient a man as one whome the work to do the provailable of the hotel landing. She was heard look little heed of works. He announced emphatically that as soon as he could capture the men before she was signified, as she showed not darkness for the hotel landing. She was heard long the force of the hotel landing. She was heard long the force she was signified, as she showed not darkness for the hotel landing. She CAMP LOW READY TO-DAY.

C'clock This Alternoon.

The Workmen Will be Sent Away at 5

CAMP Low, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 14.-Four hundred men were working like beavers here to-day. Work is done quickly. It was found necessary to make more commodious quarters for the telegraph office and the Post Office. At 3 o'clock the work was begun, and at 5:55 the operators were working away at their machines with the light from an archamp. The building was 15x24, and contained sleeping, working, and living room for six men.

The storm of Tuesday night made considerable have. Tents were blown down and the marines were unable to get a place to sleep. This morning 100 extra carpenters and laborers were added to the force, and made up for lost time.

All the workmen here now will leave camp to-morrow at 5 o'clock on a steamer and barge. Fifty marines arrived on the cutter Chandler to-day. The military guard is now complete. There are 104 marines and 6 officers. Major fi. W. Huntington will have charge. The debt officers are F. W. Barrington. Sentor Captain; T. Morcer, taptain; C. H. Doyen, R. S. Newman, and J. Long, Lieuterants, and Surgeon LaMotte, E. S. V. The military camp will be believeen Camp Lew and the mainland, and how it will be provisioned is a operators were working away at their

THE STANDARD

THE STANDARD

STANDARD

FOLDING BED

ONE WAY TO SAVE

TIME
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metals. The assortment comprises: Sets of DINNER AND TEA WARE, DESSERT SERVICES, CANDELABRA AND CANDLESTICKS, WATER PITCHERS, BERRY AND FRUIT DISHES, and various single pieces suitable for wedding gifts.

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BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

problem. The Jersey guards may not allow supplies to pass their big fence, and getting them through Camp Low is out of the question. Gen. Hamilton has invited Seth Low. Pierpont Morgan, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce Advisory Committee to have a last inspection of the camp no-morrow. ASBURY PARK, Sept. 14.—This morning the Board of Health of Middletown township officially notified the officers of the Central Railroad Company that all traffle by rail to Sandy Hock must cease at once, and that aftertoday, if they did not stop the running of trains to the Hock, the trains would be stopped by the Board.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE. It Has Been Stamped Out in the Better Parts of Hamburg. HAMBURG, Sept. 14.—There have been 669 fresh cases of cholera in this city to-day, or forty-one fewer than yesterday, and about 100 fewer than the daily average for the previous two weeks. The deaths numbered 203, or twenty-four fewer than yesterday. The interments numbered 313. In the cholera hospitals and barracks 3,191 patients are under treat-ment. The mortality is mostly among half-starved women and children from the poorest quarters of the city. Among the families of small tradesmen the mortality is almost nil, and it is believed that, in the better parts of the city proper, the infection h

cally stamped out.

About 100 of the fugitives returned to the city last night and to-day, and many more are expected before the end of the week. The announcement of the newspapers that the central part of the city is almost free from the disease has encouraged many persons who had not left their doors for two weeks to come out, and in the shopping district considerable business was done. The loss to trade and commerce since the beginning of the plague is estimated at 400,000,000 marks. Many small houses have been reduced to insolveney. and when business shall be generally resumed will undoubtedly declare their inability to continue. The larger houses, however, have been saved by the accommodation of the

ity to continue. The larger houses, however, have been saved by the accommodation of the banks, and will encounter no difficulties in opening again.

Dr. Koch and Dr. Pittinkofer arrived from Berlin this morning and attended a meeting of the City Council to give advice as regards the purifying of the city. In Altona the cholera has declined until no apprehension is fell by the licalith Board.

In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Stettin, a Sanitary Commission was appointed to examine the water of the Oder. The river was found to be thoroughly contaminated, and several Commissioners say they cannot understand how the city has escaped with so few cases, while using the river water. It is believed that the infection was brought by Hamburg steamers in the water ballast, which was discharged by them before loading at Stettin.

London, Sept. 14.—When the steamer Holdemess arrived at Hull to-day from Cronstadt, Bussia, the Captain reported that during the voyage twe firemen in the crew had died of cholera. The steamer was at once fumigated and placed in quarantine.

Sweden and Norway had established a quarantine of from two to five days against travellers arriving from England. This will apply to persons going from this country to Sweden or Norway via England.

Amsterdam Sept. 14.—The cholera has not spread in any part of Holland, so far as heard from, but occasional deaths from the disease are roported at different places.

HAVER, Sept. 14.—Seven deaths from cholera is reported yeasterday and eleven new cases. Bussellas, Sept. 14.—One death from cholera is reported from listic, Department of the North, that Sarah Bernhardt was last night obliged to substitute "Camille" for "Cleopatra." because the dresses she was to have worn in the latter play were withheld by the health authorities for disinfection.

Savannah to Establish a Quarantine Against BAVANNAH, Sept. 14.-Immediately on the receipt of the official news this afternoon of the

presence of cholers in New York city a meetng of the Sanitary Board and the officials of the steamship lines from New York was held. the steamship lines from New York was held. It was decided that all vessels from New York must stop at Quarantine for Inspection, and in case of suspicious sickness will be held there. It was also decided that no steerage passengers should be allowed to come up to the city, and the steamship company was notified so that it night refuse to accept them in New York. Arrangements will be made at once to establish a camp on Tytee Island, off the mouth of the Savannah River, where the uninfected passengers on Yessels on which any case of su-picious sickness develops may be detained. The old quarantine station will be used as a lazaretto.

The Irish National League. Lendon, Sept. 14.—The proclamation of August, 1887, declaring the Irish National League to be a dangerous society has been revoked.

POLAND WATER.
The Board of Health are imperative in ordering bottled water to avoid cholers.
Sold by your groces.